ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Abandonment by the Western Powers

of their Extreme Demand. BASTOPOL NOT TO BE DISMANTLED

PROSPECT OF PEACE NOT VERY FAVORABLE

SUCCESSES OF THE RUSSIANS.

SKIRMISHES AT SEBASTOPOL.

LORD RAGLAN'S WEATHER REPORTS.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

wancy, arrived at seven o'clock last evening. She

uthampton, from New York en route to Havre, on the orning of the 24th ult. When the Washington left, the America had a

lays later than our previous accounts. Prince Gorts-chakoff, the new Russian general-in-chief, arrived there

sians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintain the posi-tion they had taken on Mount Sepouse on the 24th Feb-

ith. On the 13th the Russians opened the fire of their atteries on the heights of Balaklava. The English, as-

eedingly fine, and that great hopes rtained that the sick would materially benefit the change in the temperature. Every effort was healthy state. The advanced batteries of the English

rtie, but were repulsed.

have come to a formal understanding on the sense of the two first points, and that the critical and third

ne allies have consed to insist upon the dismantling of shastopol, and journals which have been with Russia

the political horizon has again become anything but satisfactory. Although the Western ers do not insist on razing the fortifications of Sebas-

a that England shall find vessels to convey them. in England on a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria, on

papers commence in anticipation those taunts which we must expect to hear from all sides if the Crimean expedition should return without having attained its object.

According to the Vienna Press, the English government of transent has very favorably received the project of trans-rming Sinope into a strong fortshed port, and also of rrounding Constantinople with extensive fortifications, both on the land and sea sides.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon moved that the message of her most gracious Majesty, in response to the treaty with the King of Sardinia, be sonsidered. The moble Earl observed that the state of army abroad as well as at home, she had applied to England for two millions of money, at the rate of four per centinterest, one per cent of which was to be ap plied to the sinking fund. The address was agreed to. In the House of Commons, on the 26th of March, the second reading of the Newspapers Stamp Duties bill as carried by a majority of 215 to 161. Sir C. Wood said it was intended, as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White seas were open, to establish a strict blockade

te was carried. ings, and the revelations made become every day re and more appalling. Mr. S. G. Osborne was exed on the 24th March, and as an eye witness of the scenes which he describes, gives the last touch to the freadful picture, by informing the country that the unded and sick soldiers, by hundreds and by thou-

sounded and sick soldiers, by nuncrous and by thousands were literally starved to death.

The annual general meeting of the Court of Proprietors of the British American Land Company was held at the London Tavern, London, on the 26th ult. Alex. spie, Esq., the Governor, in the chair. The report showed that the sales of unimproved lands, during the past rear, has been 27,911 acres, for £28,416 2s. 9d., Halifax rrency. Other sales had taken place, showing an income report stated after deducting expenses, payments, &c., that the company's real estate might be fairly estimated firman said that after having gone carefully into the spany's affairs he had come to the conclusion that if ill the land were taken at the present selling rate, its value would represent £577,000, which cost the com--including all the charges upon it, and deducting acash. Another source of congratulation to the pro-prietors was the opening of several lines of railway, which tended materially to enhance the value of the

he funds to evince an upward tendency; but owing to ome unexpected causes, they sgain slightly receded.
cosols were quoted at 92% to 95 for present transfer, and 93 to 1/2 for 11th April next. The foreign stock mar t continued, for the most, well supported. Turkish bds, new, steady at 80% to %. Venezuelan firm, at 5 to 27. Sardinian bonds 85 to 87. Other descriptions securities quiet.

ng towns during the week show a slight improvement. The Manchester markets opened with a better appearance; and although there was less activity, prices were upheld. Birmingham there was a partial revival of confidence: ut the effect of the recent failures had been severe, ness had been interfered with in the surrounding tricts by the rioting which had prevailed. At Kidderminuter, in the carpet trade, great distress prevailed.

The arrivals throughout the week at Mark lane had
been moderate in every description of grain. The sup-

eign quarters, including a cargo of Dantsic, liberated from the ice. There was a better attendance from the was little doing in flour. In barley there was more firm-ness, but prices were dear. Sales of malt continued difficult, at unaltered rates. In cats—only 15,583 quar-ters—there was a more lively feeling in the trade; and though large transactions were unfrequent, the retail business was quite up to last prices. A slight improvement had taken place in beans. Peas were more scantily supplied. The demand for linseed was steady, without change in prices. In other seeds, little variation in value.

the sales on the 26th ult reached fully 8,000 bales; 2,000 on speculation and for export, at the full prices of the previous week. On the 27th the demand was good

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 27, 1865.

The Vienna Conference—The Siege of Sebastopol—Skir mish at Eupatoria—The Flying Squadron—Offer of Lord Dundonald—Newspaper Stamp, &c., &c.

The conferences at Vienna continue to be the chief

point of attraction in Europe. Prince Gortschakoll, as you are already aware, is empowered by Alexander II. to treat upon the four points or bases, and we are already

sware that the two area points are over satisfactory settled by the plenipotentiaries.

To put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea is a ticklish point—yet hopes are entertained that both parties will make such concessions as will lead to pence. The Western Fowers will not (so says rumor) taken as will protect the Turkish territory from any fu-ture invasion by Russia, and guarantee the privileges of is being made to knock Sebastopol to pieces as soon as pos-sible, and we have rumors to the effect that the assault has actually taken place, but no confirmation of them. There has been some serious fighting. appears that on the 13th March the Russians opened fire from the batteries they had succeeded in establishing on the heights of Halaklava; and on the 17th made a general attack on the whole of the lines of the allied armies. reported to have been driven back with great alaughter. The French have been sending rockets into Sebastopol, which have set the town on fire in different places. An English battery had sunk a steamer inside the port. The English battery had sunk a steamer insice the port. The Kussians are said to have received considerable rein-forcements. A letter from the Crimea of the 12th says: The Russian forces are said to be distributed as fol-lows:—At Peresop is encamped the corps of dragoons, a division of light cavalry, and various other detachments, amounting in all to 20,000 men, under the command of General Pawloff I. At Simpheropol there are about 45,000 men, commanded by General Read. Near the Belbek, General Osten-Sacken's head-quarters have been placed, with 50,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol.

On that day Skender Beg left Eupatoria with three undred irregular cavalry and one hundred Tartar Bashi Bazouks, to make a reconnoissance, and he was met by four strong squadrons of regular Russian cavairy.

Notwithstanting the disproportion of numbers, an ebstinate struggle ensued. At last, hard pressed, Skender Beg was compelled to retreat a retiring slowly and fight-ing inch by inch of ground. In this affair the Russians lost about thirty men. The Tartars made five prisoners;

Skender Beg had only 11 men killed and two wounded, but he himselt received a very severe wound. He three fingers and rendered amputation of a fourth neheart; but the most curious wound was a cut from a sabre across his forehead. No fears are, however, entertained of saving the life of this brave and dashing cavalry officer.

The fortifications of Eupatoria are being carried on

with great activity, and will soon be terminated.

Skender Beg or lakender Beg is a Pole, and ranks as one of the best cavalry officers in the Turkish service. Selim Pacha, who was killed in the action of the 17th at Eupatoria, was the brave mameluke, who, at the time the massacre of that corps by the order of Mehemed Ali, sprang his horse over the walls of Cairo.

The first division of the Baltic fleet, the flying squadron, as it is calfed, has salled. So we shall shortly have fighting in that quarter. The Russians have sun ships a la Sebastopol, in front of Cronstadt. Old Admiral Dundonnald is again before the public. He re-Baltic forts and Sebastopol if the English government

will but give him a carte blancke.

The second reading of the Newspaper Stamp blil has taken place. The object of this bill is to do away with stamps on newspapers. This will lead to the crea-tion of a number of cheap journals, and the fimes is strenuously opposed to the bill. There does not exist such a thing as newspaper copyright, consequently the Fines, whose bulk is so great, and will have to pay extra postage, is strenuously opposed to it. Moreover, it very justly avers that all the news for which it pays so highly will be cribbed and printed for a penny.

The first division of the Sardinian contingents for the Crimes has sailed. It is now currently reported that the Emperor Napo-

leon and the Empress Eugenie will visit England. The visit to the Crimea remains in statu quo.

visit to the Crimea remains in statu quo.

The Vienna Conferences.

[Vienns letter, March 22, in London Times]

The first of the Four Points is settled, and the second, which relates to the free navigation of the Banabe, was yesterday entered into by the Conference. During the first three meetings all went on amoothly enough, but the sitting of yesterday is said to have been very stormy. What it was that roused the bile of the representatives of Russas is unknown, but the offensive proposition is supposed to hare emanated either from Count Buol or Baron Prokesch, as both these ministers were yesterday evening in very bad repute in the Russian camp. Political correspondents, like those diplomatists who are not members of the conference, can form no clear and connected idea of what is going on; but you may be assured that the Russian eagle will not escape without having had its wings and talons so closely elipped that it will for the future be comparatively harmless. Forhaps no one in this city, except the conference ministers and their assistants has even the most clatant idea of what the three protocols already signed contain; but authentic information has reached me that the way in which the question relative to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia has been settled is highly satisfactory to the four Allied Powers. Some slight misgivings were felt that Austria would, to use the expression of the honorable member for Tamworth, "humbug" the Western Powers; but Count Buol and Baron Protesch are said to have behaved in a way which excited the admiration of the representatives of England and France. When Lord John Russell spoke, and on what subject, he spoke, is unknown; but he must recently have made an excellent speech, as Baron Prokesch yesterday expressed his high admiration of his eloquence. You will naturally find that the foregoing is a very meagre account of what is going or bere, but the information which you have hithered received, and may in future received professed in secsacy and may in future received to En

waited on Count Buol
In order that your readers may have a clearer idea of
what is going on been, and be able to judge for themselves what or he, there are of the present negotiations leading! spee the bases proposed by the three
Powers and a be dentify accepted by Russia, will be
placed in junta-position to those which Prince Gortechakoff even on the "th of January would fain have forced
on the representatives of England, France, and Austria:

The Aidice row—

The diffice the sense which their governments attach to seach of the unincipies contained in the four articles, but restled in the four articles, but restled and the four special conditions as may, in addition to the four guarantees, be by them deemed necessary for the general interest of Europe, and for the representatives of Austria, France, and Great Beit tain do declare—

3. Their governments, being face of the present complications, the representatives of Austria, France, and Great Beit tain do declare—

3. Their governments, being face of the fire present complications, the representatives of Austria, France, and Great Beit tain do declare—

3. Their governments, being face of the fire presentation of the provinces of the prevent complication of the overleading and the Porte bearing reference to the anid provinces can be in force when peace is concluded, and that the arrangements to be made in respect to them shall ultimately be such as to be in full and entire accordance with the rights of the Sucrayan Power, with those of the three principalities, and with the general interest of Europe.

2. Free navigation of the Danube all the development of which it is capable, it would be proper (convenable) that the lower Danube, beginning from the point at which it is capable, it would be proper (convenable) that the voice of the Congress of Present Complexity in the cost of the Congress of Present Complexity in the cost of the Congress of Present Complexity in the cost of the Congress of Present Congress of Present Congress of the Tree of the Treety of July 13, 1541, and the conference of the Treety of Adrianople. At all events, the free navigation to the south of the present of the present of the present of the Treety of July 13, 1541, and the principal control of the Treety of July 13, 1541, and the present of the Treety of July 13, 1541, and the present of the Treety of July 13, 1541, and the present of the Treety of July 13, 1541, and the present of the Treety of July 13, 1541, and the presen

serve the dignity of his Highness and the independence of his Crown intact.

If the above be honorably fulfilled by Russia, the Western Powers and Turkey will have no reason to complain that they have shed the ir blood and expended their treasure in vain. We are in possession of Count Nesselrode's circular of the 10th March; but no great importance is attached to it by professional politicians, athough its object evidently is to remove the unpleasant impression which the manitesto, published by Alexander II. on his accession to the throne, was calculated to make. It may produce a favorable effect on the European exchanges, but the diplomatic world is not likely to be deceived by the speniosa language of the veteran Russianstatesman. The address which the Prussian Chamber of Deputies proposes to present to the King has created a great sensation here, as it is an unmistakeable condemnation of the foreign policy of his government, atthough couched in most respectful and guarded language.

[Vienna Latter, March 23]

language. [Vienna Letter, March 23]

The fifth Conference is now being held, and the probability is, that unless some unforeseen difficulty should present itself, the second point will be settled to-day. It is related that the question on which such a difference of opinion manifested itself during the sitting of the day before yesterday related to the formation of the "syndical authority" mentioned in the second article of the Ande Mémotre. It must however, he reseated that immigit Mémoire. It must, however, be repeated that implicit confidence cannot be given to any information which one receives relative to the contents of the various protocols, as the diplomatic secret has been so well kept that little or nothing positive has, until now, transpired. The Russian Ministers displays a strong desire to come to an understanding, and their official political opponents do not doubt that Prince Gortschakoff has received instructions to make ever great concessions, rather than The Russian Ministers display a strong deairs to come to an understanding, and their official political opponents do not doubt that Prince Gortschakoff has received instructions to make very great concessions, rather than that the conference should separate without having completely settled the bases for a future peace. The third article, which refers to the Black Sea, weighs heavily on the minds of the members of the conference, and the allied Powers have not yet agreed on the conditions which are to be proposed to Russia for putting an end to her preponderance there. You have always been informed that Austria would not feel herself boned to go to war with Russia should the Western Pewers make the destruction of Sebastopol one of the conditions of peace, and the intelligence may be considered perfectly authentic, if not quite official. In the Wenderer of to day we read that a commission is to be fermed of delegates from the Powers and the Porte, whose duty it will be to craw up organic laws for the Danubian Principalities, which shall be introduced and maintained by the States represented at the congress. Such a commission was formed long ago, and it is known that Baron Edward Bach, the Anstrian delegate, collected a great quantity of materials for the future work of legislation when he was in Wallachis and Moldavis, a few months since. The Vienna paper also informs its reeders that when the second point was discussed the difference between the views of Russia and Lhose of the allied Powers was very striking. Russia recognized the rights of the nations to the free navigation of the Jambe, and even consented to the appointment of a mixed commission for watching over it, "but her representatives insisted on her being left in possession of her fortifications and quarantines."

It is possible that some such remark may have fallen from Prince Gortschakoff; but if so, it was subsequently withdrawn; for positive information has just been given me that Austria, Regiand and France are firmly resolved "not their separat

Powers.

[Vienna Letter, March 26.]

The sixth conference was held to day.
The second point was definitively settled.
The deliberations on the third point have commenced.
The deliberations on the third point have commenced.
The demolition of Sebastopol is not demanded.
The progress is most satisfactory.
The subject of the conference to day was the third point, that relating to the diminution of the Russian power in the Black Ses. It is anticipated that it will last several days. There has been some difficulty, on dil, in getting anything definite from the Russian plenipotentiaries. All conjecture as to the ultimate result is icide.

[Paris Letter Vennice 26.]

tentiaries. All conjecture as to the ultimate result is idle.

[Paris Letter, March 26.]

One or two private telegraphic despatches from Vieuna were received here yesterday, which are not, perhaps, entitled to implicit credit, for the reason aiready mentioned, but which have excited some interest. They mention that on Saturday the conferences had for a moment abruptly ceased, in consequence of M. de Bourquency having demanded that the question of Schatopol should be treated by the Plenipotentiaries, with the view to its being dismonthel; that upon this the Russian Plenipoteniary squaded his colleagues and quitted the rooms, that a ceapatch was forthwith sent to the Emperor Napoleon, who, on consulting with his Ministers, replied without loss of time, and desired M. de Bourquency to resume the negotiations, and to be more temperate in his demands. It is also affirmed that a letter has been received from M. de Bruck, expressing his opinion that peace may be considered as certain.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, March 26.]

From the Paris Constitutionnel, March 26.]

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, March 26.]

The destruction of Sebastopol ne longer figures in the number of the stipulations of the allies relative to the Black Pea, for the reason that the siege of which this place has been the object has never seen considered otherwise than a means, and not as an end, by the Western Powers. What they pursue in common in the Black Sea with their floet and army is not the ruin per

THE LATEST.

[Telegraphic from Vienna, March 27, P. M.]

The political horizon has again become somewhat gloomy. It is said that yesterday's conference, which was the first on the third point, was not satisfactory. Although the Western Powers do not insist on raving the fertineations of Sebastupol, they propose other conditions which are not agreeable to Russia.

Operations Bessere Schastopol.

[From the London Times, March 27.]

The last accounts rom the Crimes allow us to entertain a belief that the condition of the troops is materially improved. The fire of the Russian batteres on the heights of Baiakiava opened on the 18th, but without effect, for the enumy was routed by the British troops, assisted by a French divesion: and four days later, when we have the opening of the second campaign. We accept for all they are worth these indications of an improvement in the aspect of our affairs, and we heartily wind that we could extend these encouraging prognostications to all the circumstances of our present military position. But nexther the has public despatches from the allied camp nor the private communications we receive from numerous authentic sources are of a nature to beighten our confidence, and we cannot but regard with considerable anxiety the insert character of the highest degree critical. The object of exposing the troops of the allied armise to the hardships of a winter passed among the blest hills and damp ravines before sebastopol was forenshe them to take effectual advantage of the first return of the dry season, and especially of that interval during which the Russiane must still be cut off from their reinforcements. We are unwilling to prajudge the conduct of the allied Generals: we hope that the successful engagement of the 17th of March may speedily be followed by more decisive results, but it is impossible not to remain that of late all the originalism of the conduct of the suited Generals: we hope that the success two or three distinct operations of war upon a neces of action se contracted as the south of the Crimea, in presence of an enemy not now superior in numbers, while we ourselves have abundant means of transport to every part of the coast. The army at Eupatoria might be our children with a first particular and present of the same and transport to every part of the coast. The army at Eupatoria might be our children with the first of the super

of such an operation outweigh its probable advantages.

But if the siege operations, properly so called, are reduced to this inactive condition, the greater is the motive to recort to other means of attack. If our lines are extensive and difficult to guard, the concentric lines occupied by the Russians beyond our outposts must be still more so, and General Osten-Sacken is, moreover, compelled to watch with a considerable part of his army, the intrenched position of the Turks at Eupatoria. Moreover, we now learn that the attack on Balaklava and our lines has falled.

the intrenched position of the Turks at Eupatoria. Moreover, we now learn that the attack on Balaklava and our lines has failed.

It is stated, probably with truth, that fresh Russian divisions are attempting to advance from the Dnieper to Perekop, but that they have been stopped in their march by the melting of the snow on the steppes they have to traverse. The country in the Crimaa is, on the contrary, alreadyfavorable to the movement of armies, and two have reasen to believe that, without materially weakening the forces required to protect the works, it would be practicable for General Bosquet to operate with 30,000 men on the Balbek, while Sir Colin Campbell might advance with a considerable force towards the east. The moral condition of the army, its confidence in its chiefs, and in the ultimate success of the enterprise, would be powerfully revived by a movement of this nature, and the military reasons must be extremely strong which as yet deter the generals from attempting it.

Our pointical interests at the present juncture equally demand some further proof of the unabated power of the army to enforce the terms we are endeavoring to dictate at Vienna. For the language of our diplomacy and the policy of other nations are of course materially affected by atilitude of our troops. The troops only require to be led against the enemy. Their true asfety lies in their power of attack, and in the bands of a general of enterprising and original genius the fate of Sebastopol would be determined outside its walls.

THE LATEST NEWS

LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 P. M. The Cunard mail steamer Canada has not arrived; her delay is attributed to detention on account of the (probable) non-arrival out of the United States mail steamer

It will be recollected that the Canada was detained four days at Boston on account of injury to her ma-

four days at Boston on account of injury to her machinery at that place.

To-day there has been some little stir in town from the nominations of Sir Samuel G. Bonham, conservative, and Joseph C. Ewart, hberal, as competing candidates for the Parliamentary representation of Liverpool. Ewart is the more popular man, but Bonham's chances of success are the best. To-morrow is the day for popular man, but a continuous contin

polling.

There is no other local news of any importance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Noon.

The Parliamentary election is progressing, and Ewart s now about 1,000 ahead.

Our markets are quiet to-day, and exhibit no change a question.

n quotations.

The Canada is not yet telegraphes.

Our markets are quiet to-day, and exhibit no change in quotations.

The Canada is not yet telegraphed.

Markets.

London Monry Market, Tussday Evrning, March 27.

The English funds opened with renewed firmness this morning, but soon declined, in consequence of sales of money stock by two of the principal brokers. Later in the day, however, there was again a recovery. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 92%, were first quoted 92% its 93%, and, after having touched 92%, they closed at 93% to 93. For the 11th of april the last price was 93 to 3%. The amount of business was small, and the chief support to the market was derived from the news of the Russian reverses before Sebastopol on the 13th and 17th instant, together with the concurrent rumors from all quarters of pacific prospects at Vienna. Bank stock was quoted 214% to 215% with dividend; New Three per Cents 92% to 3% ex. dividend for the opening; India stock 225 to 228; India bonds 11s. to 14s. premium; Exchequer bills 6s. to 9s. premium; and Exchequer bonds 99% to 3%.

In the discount market great ease continues to be observable, notwithstanding the increased demands usual at the tern nation of the quarter.

Foreign securities were steady, with rather a limited amount of business. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Paris were a shade lower than sat poet. With regard to other places there was no alteration of importance.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at od days sight is 109% per cent, and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, in favor of England; and after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The closing accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening present a further fall of about three-eighths per cent, in flavor of England; and after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a trifling pro

to-day, and the sales reach fully \$,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and for export, at the full prices of last week.

March 27.—The demand for cotton to-day has been good, and the sales reach fully \$,000 bales—1,500 on speculation and for export; prices unaltered.

A. F. AND R. MAXWELL'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, March 27, 1855.

There has been a very moderate business doing in wheat and flour since Tuesday last, and the psices of that day have with difficulty been maintained. Indian corn, however, has been in good demand, and yellow and mixed being scarce, an advance of ls. per quarter has been established on those descriptions, while white wheat being more plentiful has undergone no alteration in value. In other articles there has been little done, and no material change in prices. The weather has been very cold of late, and the country generally is extremely backward.

At this day's market there was only a small attendance of the town and country trade, and the business done in wheat and flour was of the merest rotail character, at late rates for fine qualities of old, but ld. to 2d par 700b., and 6d. to ls. per sack and barrel reduction on inferior and new. Oats and oatmeal met with a slow sale, but maintained their value. Barley, beaus, and peas were neglected, and easier to buy. A fair demand was experienced for indian corn, and several transactions took place at 43s per quarter for yellow, 42s. 9d. for mixed, and 42s. 3d. to 42s. 6d per quarter for white.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday evening March 27, 1855.

Lessra. Richarcson, Spence & Co. report as follows.—

COTTON.—The market closes cuite steadily; compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds are un.

mixed, and 42z. 3d. to 42z. 6d per quarter for white.

Lyerrool, Tuesday evening, March 27, 1855.

Yessrs. Richarcson, Spence & Co. report as follows.—

Cotton.—The market closes quite steadily; compared with Friday's rates, prices of all hinds are unchanged. Sales to day 8,000 bales; sales of the past three days 26,000 bales, including 2,500 for export, and 3,000 on speculation. Import since Thursday 10,000 bales.

Flour continued in moderate sale at Friday's rates. Western Canal 41s a 42s.; new, 36s. a 39s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 42s. a 44s.; new 39s. a 41s.; Ohio 44s. a 45s. wheat was dul, without change in value; Ame. rican white 11s, 10d. a 12s. 6d.; red 10s. 6d. a 11s. 3d. Indian corn continued in fair sale at former prices—42s a 43s.; yellow 62s. 6d. a 43s.; mixed 42s. 6d.

Messrs. Robert Makin & Sons report as follows:—Up to yesterday (Monday) we hat a continuance of cold, dry weather, with sharp night frosts. This morning the temperature has become much midler, and the long retarded spring promises at length to take the place of a season of unusual severity, and which leaves the sautumn sown wheat, and the agricultural operations for the spring crops of grain in a position much more backward than customary.

The grain trade throughout the kingdom exhibited less firmness at the close than during the progress of the last week, the previous disposition to advance prices being promptly checked by the renewed reluctance of buyers to operate, and at Mark Lane yesterday, without any extraorrinary supply of English wheat, prices gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

Our arrivals noted on Friday were light, and bave since been little increased. The exports of the week in ~1n. dian corn amounts to nearly 20,000 quarters. Business has been generally inanimate the past few days, and the value of most articles indifferently supporte!

There has been a very limited business done in either what or four at this day's market. Quotations of both British and foreign are, however, almost nominally unvaried, though had bu

a 428. do. per 480 lbs., either ex quay or warehouse.

Mr. Cansuntis, Unsteed States Commercial Agent in Hayti.

Letter Brown His Brother.

Letter Brown His Brother.

Sin-In your paper of yesterday you translate from the Port-au Prince Feeille du Commerce of March 24th, a most great and eleven to subscribe also; there has been copied into the Herald, the Times, Express and obser per other wards and the work of a subscribe also; there has been copied into the Herald, the Times, Express and obser papers, and must request of you an immediate explanation, dosiring all papers which have copied the original actiols to give establishment of the Feeille du Commerce, I wish you particularly to observe, is communicated and bears upon the face of every line the most unmistakable evidences of vinsient ive malice, I do not know the other positions are referred three moving about two parts of you are immediated and bears upon the face of every line the most unmistakable evidences of vinsient ive malice, I do not know the other positions are referred three in contained in reference to my brother unqualifiedly false; and the author, wheever he may be, a cowardly liar. No less spitches could apply to such an individual, and no brother could liave it is used.

The was also a partner in the house of S. Oaksmith & C.e., with Mr. Charles known, which was expised in an indiposition, iron which he did not only say that Gallage—I only new Sheshan about half a doose time that spirit, I passed No. Greanwich attreet that summer my brother was taken down with the yellow fever, which resulted in an indiposition, iron which he did not not an an another than a summer my brother was taken down with the yellow fever, which resulted in an indiposition, iron which he did not not an an another than a summer my brother was taken down with the yellow fever, which resulted in an indiposition, iron which he did not appear that puppers which a fair of the house in the house of the base and the whole affairs of the house in the heads of his partner. If

Court of Oyer and Terminer. THE POOLE MURDER-THE MOTION TO ADMIT THE

APML 12.—Mr. H. F. Clark said that the proposed of the part of the accused to produce such further evidence as would show their probable innocence and entitle them to bail.

After some remarks from the District Attorney, Mr. Hall,

in opposition, the Court, said that the principle was well settled that this Court had the same power to bail as in opposition, the Court, said that the principle was well settled that this Court had the same power to bail as that of the old Kings Bench of England. If the Court possessed the power to bail, it must have some facts and circumstances before it by which it should be guided, and those must be the depositions and proceedings before the Coroner, the committing magistrate and the Grand Jury. What limit there is to that testimony the Court was not prepared to say. He remembered one case in which he was himself engaged as counsel, in Columbia, county—an anti-rent case—the case of Big Thunder, as he was called It was a case which, upon its face, it was apparent to every one acquainted with the facts, no conviction could have taken place. Where the evidence is apparent that no capital conviction could be had, a party should not be confined to jail, but was entitled to be admitted to bail. The Judge was not prepared in this case to say whether the Court has the power to look beyond the testimony at the Coroner's inquest; but when passing on the question, he was disposed to have before him all the testimony which the law authorizes or justifies. He could not say that he was prepared to go beyond the well settled principle, though he may have the discretion. He would prefer, therefore, having the question fully argued. He could conceive that a party might be subjected to very great hardship by being compelled to remain in jail, when, if the facts were fully elicited, there would be no pretence that a conviction could take place. The Court also suggested that if there was any further testimony beyond that already taken before the Coroner, &c., it should be eigence in order that the District Attorney might have the opportunity of cross examination.

The Argument was set down for Saturday.

Mr. Clark intimated that the prisoners would all demand separate trials, and asked the District Attorney when he would be prepared to go on with the trials. Some of the accused parties were ready and anxious that their cases should be d

Police Intelligence

Police Intelligence

Albert Wolfe was arrested by officer Hydes, of the Sixth ward police, at 30 clock yearerday merning charged with having made an attempt to commit highway robbery upon the person of John E Watkins, of South Fifth street, William-burg, while the latter was passing through Elizabeth street, in the neighborhood of Mott street. The complainant proving himself a tartar, the prisoner was secured by him until the arrival of the officer. Mr. Watkins had in his possession at the time of the strack \$150. Justice Bogart committed the accused for examination.

Samuel Moran and his wife Mary Ann, were taken into custody by officer Churchill, of the Thirteenth ward police, charged with having received a lot of valuable property from thieves, knowing the same to have been stolen. The accused were brought before Justice Welsh, at Essex Market police court, where Mr. Irwin of 174 Ernedway, Corelan Killeen, of 426 Grand street, Andrew Kelfries, of 313 Houston street, and Mary Cogswell of 360 Second street, Speared, and identified a portion of the property found on Moran's premises, as having been stolen from their stores and places of residence at different periods. The goods found on the premises of Moran consisted of silks, satins, mantillas, and other articles of dry goods. The magistrate held them for further examination.

Joseph Lester, a sailor, was arrested by officer Edwards, of the Fourth ward police, charged with having stabled a girl named Ellen Miller, is the dance house 318 Water street, kept by one Mackeral. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs, where he was committed to avail the result of the woman's injuries. The wounded party was taken to the New York Hospital for medical treatment. The wounded is a severe one and perhaps may prove dangerous.

[From the crowded state of our celumns, we were obliged to omit a number of other police cases.]

Trial of John B. Holmes for the Homicide of

Andrew C. Boyd, examined by Mr. Phillips, deposed in reside at 19 washington street; I reasember the evening of the 3d of November last; I was in 53 Greenwich street (where Holmes lived,) that night, from half-past Il until nearly one o'clock; I new Holmes and the policemen Gourlay and Sheehan; the first I saw of them was while I was in Mr. Golline' house; I heard a noise on the street; we went into the front parlor, reised the window and looked out; we saw that there was a manascross the way, at the hall door of No. 55; heard some loud talking and noise, but I could not ascertain what the conversation was; the next I saw was man maried James Callaphan knocked down at the edge of the sidewals; his back was towards us; I do not know who knocked him down; the policemen took him up as a prisone; I them heard Holmes say, "Ge along with them; Jim, quielty, and I will attend to tin the morning." Holmes then said, "that d—d scoundral, and I will have him broken," they down that the policemen heard Holmes say, "I am standing on my own premeas. I do not regard any of you," Holmes afterwards went into Malone's bar, but after a tew moments returned and stood near the middle of the sixteet; the two policemen then came down the street at a kind of run; they made a rush for Holmes; I could not hear what they said, but as they rushed towards Holmes he backed across the street towards where I was; I saw his hat knocked off and heard the sound of a blow; he staggered a little to his right; as he was getting near the curbance of the window, and saw one of the policeme lean over Holmes, and then I heard him give a kind of screech.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beebe—I keep a boarding house at I'Washington street; I had not been in Ocilias' house a great while before I heard the noise; I continued to sit at the open window until the officers returned; I heard no loud talking after Callinghan was taken away; this was about where colock, and remained by Mr. Beebe deposed—I remember the night of the window, and then began to with himself, b

stairs into his cell; I cannot say whether Callaghan denied or not the charge made against him; Mr Sylvie,
one of the policemen, applied to me to subscribe to the
purse raised to retain counsel to prosecute Holmes.

Officer Hill deposed—I was in company with Sheehan
the night of the affray, between 12 and 1, after the
stabbing; he was sober; I assisted in carrying Gourlay
from where he was atabbted to the station house.

Cross-examined—I was asked to subscribe to the purse
by Captain Halpin; I did not endeavor to assertain
whether Gourlay had been drinking or not; I could not
say whether Sheehan had been drinking or not; I did not
see Sheehan from sundown till after 12 o'clock.

Officer Marshall, examined by Mr. Beebe, deposed—I
was in company with Sheehan between 12 and I o'clock
that plight he was sober.

To Mr Whiting—I had not seen Sheehan from sundown until sing the affray.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE IN REBUTTAL.

John Dalton, lieutenant of the First ward police, called
by the defence, deposed—I was in the Old slip station
house on the morning of the 6th of November, when
orders were given by Captain Halpin to bring Holmes
from Trinity place station house; I was preparing to
leave the station house, and saw the officers come in
with prisoners; they answered that all were brought except Holmes; they asked that Holmes was waiting to get
clothes or a carriage, Captain Halpin gave orders to drag
Holmes from the station house; I was there when Holmes
was brought; they answered that all were brought except Holmes; they said that Holmes was waiting to get
clothes or a carriage, Captain Halpin told them to drag
Holmes over; I remained in the station house to see how
they were going to treat holmes.

Troothy Ryan, policeman, of the First ward, deposed—
I was at the Trinity place station house after Holmes was
brought there on the night of the safray; I was there
when he was taken away; he was taken to the Old slip
by two policemen, and I followed; a carriage was coming
for him; I told the policemen from the

policemen Gourlay and Sheehan upon Holmes was one that placed the latter in fear of his life, and justified him in resisting to the death. Ex-Judge Beebe summed up for the prosecution.

Judge Stuart charged the jury at considerable length upon the law in respect to the facts of the case as shown by the evidence, of which, for want of room, we are unable to publish. He told them that they were the sole judges of the evidence, and of the facts sought to be established by it—that it was not the duty of the Court to canvass, revue and discuss the testimony given; the business of the Court was to declare the law, and of the jury to find the facts. The Judge then briefly surveyed the principal matters and features of the trial, as testified to by witnesses on the one side and on the other, and read from several authorities the settled law in respect to the offense of masslaughter, is connection with the statute of the State, showing under what circumstances the killing of a human being could be excused or justified, and where it ought not to be, but was manslaughter of one degree or another. We may hereafter publish the charge of the Court, as the case is one that has created considerable interest in the community.

At a late hour last night the jury had not agreed the was reported about the courtroom—with what truth we do not know—that the jury stood nine for convicting and three for acquital, but that there was no prospects of their coming to a verdict.

The Court took a recess until this morning, unless the jury should sconer agree, when Judge Stuart will be sent for to take their verdict.

The War Squadron for Cuba.

(From the Washington Union, April 12)

Betarrier of Commodors McCauley.—Commodore

McCauley, the recently appointed commander of the
home squadron, will leave this morning for Philadelphin,
where the steam frigate San Jacinto awaits him. It
is understood that, immediately on the arrival of the
commodore, the San Jacinto will depart for the Guif
of Mexico, as she is ready to proceed to sea. Commodore McCanley has received his instructions
from the President. The following is a list
of the officers of the San Jacinto:—Captain C.
K. Striblings; lieutenants, Overton Carr, William L.
Herndon, J. C. Beaumont, Francis K. Murray and C. H.
Caldwell; purser, McKean Buchanni; surgeon, John L.
Fox; assistant suggeon, J. Semple; master, C. W. Aby;
2d Heutenant of marines. Edward Jones; passed midshipmen, Wm. R. Mercer, John R. Hamilton and J. G.
Helleman; midshipmen, J. Madison Todd and John S.
Barnes; gunner, John C. Rittner; carpenter, James MoDouald; salimaker, T. C. Herbert; boatswain,
Engiavers—chief, J. Follansbee; first assistants, A. C.
Rimmers and E. S. DeLuce; saccond assistants, J. G.
Stribulley, H. A. Barner, 2nd W. H. Hami.